

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. XI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEB. 1st, 1890.

No. 13

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, January 31.

Sir John says that Bishop Grandin's letter had not come before the cabinet, but that his complaints would be enquired into.

The Northwest senators support McCarthy's bill to abolish the official use of the French language in the Northwest, but the Northwest members in the common oppose it.

The government has under consideration several applications for seed grain from farmers in the Northwest and has decided that it is inadvisable to grant aid except in cases of general failure of crops.

The estimates were presented on Thursday and amounted to \$46,727,000, which includes \$50,000 for police buildings at Regina, \$18,000 for Lieutenant governor Royal's residence at Regina, and \$4,000 for travelling expenses of Northwest judges. The Indian department and mounted police votes are reduced. For Northwest government there is an increase of \$14,000 for schools and \$10,000 for roads and bridges.

OTTAWA, February 1.

Senator John Macdonald of Toronto is dying.

The Prince Edward Island government has been sustained by a majority of two.

In committee of supply Dewdney explained that the increase in the Indian supply grant was owing to the treaty made with four hundred families of Indians north of Prince Albert.

WINNIPEG, January 31.

Ontario legislature opened on Thursday.

The Globe's London cable says that immigration this season is likely to be less than last.

Capt. Kennedy of St. Andrews, Manitoba, one of the Franklin search party died on Saturday.

Extensive loss of life and shipping has been occasioned by storms on the Atlantic during the past week.

The United States transcontinental railways have all been blocked with snow for three weeks. No difficulty has occurred on the C. P. R.

The first number of the Winnipeg Tribune, the new evening paper, was issued on Tuesday. It is independent in politics and supports the Manitoba government.

The new extradition treaty negotiated between Canada and the States is published. Almost every offence of the dignity of a misdemeanor is extraditable under it.

Lieutenant governor Royal was in Winnipeg this week. He says that a new advisory board has been formed with Dr. Brett as leader. The others will be announced next week.

Nelly Bly arrived at New York on Saturday at four o'clock, having made the circuit of the globe in 72 days. Miss Bisland, travelling in the opposite direction, arrived on Thursday, making the trip in seventy-seven days.

Manitoba legislature opened on Thursday. The speech promises aid to the Hudson's Bay railway, amendment of the school act, and to make a demand on the federal government for increased compensation in lieu of public lands.

BATTLEFORD, January 31.

T. P. Wadsworth, Inspector of Indian agencies, left for Prince Albert on the 26th.

Influenza has let go its hold on the community here, but not until it had given almost everyone in the district a sample of its power.

The mail for last week did not get in until eleven o'clock on Wednesday forenoon having been detained by a storm at the other end of the line.

W. F. Gouin, C. E., arrived from Winnipeg by the stage of last week, on business connected with the permanent bridge, and will leave for home to-morrow.

After nearly three weeks of uninterrupted calm, and low temperature, a moderate west wind set in on Monday night, and brought about a great moderation in the weather.

H. J. Montgomery of the Dominion lands service in this agency left for Prince Albert on Saturday and will be engaged in the tie camps for some time, in connection with the cutting of ties and timber for the Regina & Long lake railway.

PRINCE ALBERT, January 31.

Inspecting Supt. Cotton, N. W. M. P. is in town.

Tracklaying on the Regina & Long Lake Railway will be resumed on the 15th of March.

A rink left here on Wednesday's stage to take part in the curling tournament at Winnipeg.

SASKATOON, January 25.

The annual meeting of the Central Saskatchewan agricultural society was held at Saskatoon on Tuesday evening last and was well attended. The financial affairs of the society are healthy. Over sixty members had paid their annual subscription in advance. The officers are: Thos. Copeland, president, Henry Smith and Joseph Caswell vice-presidents, Jas. Leslie secretary-treasurer, H. W. Goodwin, auditor. A board of twelve directors was also elected.

LOCAL.

Two inches of snow fell on Wednesday night.

Mrs. H. S. Young left for the Landing yesterday.

H. S. Young of the H. B. Co., is suffering from influenza.

Dr. McINNIS is expected to arrive from Whitefish lake to-day.

TIMBER wolves are reported numerous and bold in the vicinity of Victoria.

INFLUENZA is spreading amongst the Indians on the reserves in this vicinity.

MR. and Mrs. Walter B. Stennett and Mr. De Ballinhard, jr., arrived from Calgary on Monday's stage.

REV. FATHER FOQUET is unable to hold service at Fort Saskatchewan to-morrow, owing to influenza.

REV. D. G. McQUEEN will not hold service at Fort Saskatchewan to-morrow, as he is suffering from influenza.

C. STEWART of Clover Bar is applying for a ferry charter for that point. Settlers will supply the necessary cable.

The Northwest Gazette of January 15th contains the appointment of S. S. Taylor of Edmonton as notary public.

THE H. B. Co. purchased the lot of fur brought in by C. Fraser from lake Athabasca. Something over \$200 worth.

D. DESJARDIS arrived from Lesser Slave lake last night to purchase goods. He sold his fur at Slave lake to B. B. Lariviere, trader.

STEAM was started in Hutton & Maloney's grist mill at St. Albert on Saturday of last week, and the mill will soon be ready to grind.

Up to the present time this winter has been very pleasant. January has been entirely calm, not immoderately cold with very little snow falling.

MRS. J. ASHEN was a passenger on Thursday's outgoing stage. She will meet Mr. Ashen at Macleod. J. Irvine was a passenger also, bound for Great Falls, Montana.

DR. WILSON is laid up by a severe attack of influenza. Dr. Tofield at Fort Saskatchewan is also laid up. Dr. Potvin of Edmonton had a severe attack but has recovered.

THE Dominion Illustrated for January 11th and 18th arrived on Monday. The engravings are up to the standard in variety, interest and excellence. The reading matter is more than usually good.

INFLUENZA is still at work in this town and vicinity and is spreading although the number of new cases per day is not increasing. Very few of the cases have been as severe as reported from other points.

JAS. DINNEN came in from the south this week. He found the team of horses which he lost last fall from the vicinity of Calgary and which he has been searching for ever since, somewhere near the Lone Pine.

A FIRE occurred in the police barracks Fort Saskatchewan last Sunday afternoon which destroyed the building used as a saddlery together with most of its contents. The loss is estimated at \$1,200 to \$1,500. Cause of fire unknown.

THE Burns' anniversary concert on Saturday night of last week was not as successful as such events usually are in Edmonton. This is the more to be regretted as the program was an excellent one, and much of it was well rendered.

TIMES are very hard in Victoria settlement this winter owing to insufficient seed and light crops last summer. Potatoes for seed in the spring are particularly scarce. The health of the people has been remarkably good up to the present time.

THE Calgary Tribune mentions that A. Fraser of that town is receiving so many letters of enquiry regarding the agricultural advantages of the surrounding district that he has been compelled to hire a secretary, and is now gleaning for Mr. Fitzgerald whose publication of an immigration pamphlet has brought the trouble on him.

CURLING: Long 12—Henderson 9; Ibbotson 15—McDonald 13; Hunter 13—Houstron 10; McQueen 15—McCauley 9; Kelly 16—Hislop 7; McCauley 11—Graham 14; Hunter 10—McDonald 12; Martin 12—Graham 8; Long 24—Degagne 9; Ibbotson 16—McQueen 5.

MRS. GERMAN, wife of Rev. O. German, Methodist missionary at Whitefish lake, is suffering from a malady supposed to be cancer which necessitates her seeking specialist medical assistance at once. Mr. and Mrs. German will therefore start for Calgary sometime this month.

A PETITION against the appropriation of any portion of the school taxes of Edmonton school district to the support of a night school was circulated last week by W. S. Robertson. A counter petition endorsing the night school was circulated this week by E. F. Carey, of Norris & Carey.

AT the opening of the Quebec legislature the speech from the throne contained the following: "A very earnest movement has recently manifested itself in this province in favor of night schools for the working classes. My government considered it wise and even necessary under the circumstances to encourage such schools in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and you will be asked to vote a special grant for that purpose."

THOS. HOURSTON received two letters of enquiry this week, one from Midland City and county Michigan and the other from Inlay City, Michigan. Both letters were attracted by seeing Mr. Hourston's name in a pamphlet regarding Alberta, published about a year and a half ago. One says: "I would like to get a better farming country than this." The other says: "I am anxious to leave this country and go to one in which a man can make something more than a mere living." Answers to the enquiries made appeared in last issue of the BULLETIN.

A. COGHILAN won the curling club medal in the points competition with a score of 25. The playing was finished on Monday forenoon. The highest scores were made on Saturday. Fifty-two players in all competed. The names of the ten making the highest scores have been forwarded to Winnipeg to be inserted in the next annual issued by the Manitoba and Northwest branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club. The names and scores are A. Coghlan 25, W. G. Ibbotson and Jas. Martin 23, F. Kernohan, T. Stewart and Insp. Piercy 19, R. Vance, A. Taylor and J. Thurston 18, Jas. H. Kelly and G. W. Hislop 17. The two latter played off for tenth place and Kelly won.

THE following item appears in the Toronto Empire of January 16th: "A genuine blizzard, the first of the season, raged over the Northwest the whole of Sunday and part of Monday." If the Empire had energy according to its pretensions, and would spend the money necessary to secure reliable Canadian news instead of depending on the cheap and unreliable press agencies of the United States, it would probably not have labelled this important part of its own country, or empire, by stating that a blizzard had occurred, when it had not. The BULLETIN begs to inform the Empire that up to date in at least this section of the Northwest there has not been sufficient wind to make a snow bank, to say nothing of storms or blizzards.

THE BULLETIN has been favored with copies of the second and third issues of The Canadian Nation, an eight page weekly paper published in Toronto, by no one in particular, at the price of \$2 a year. As a wild and woolly exponent of extreme views on matters of morality, creed and politics it is first—all others nowhere. It is well written and well printed. In literary style it closely resembles the Salvation Army War Cry—that is to say it depends rather upon assertion than upon argument, and what it lacks in polish it makes up in vigor. As a champion of purity and progress in life, religion and politics it is a welcome and doubtless will be a useful addition to the press of Canada, but as the organ of a political party—the third party, whatever that is—it must always be under the suspicion of a willingness to prostitute the cause of purity and progress to the attainment of power.

THE Winnipeg Commercial wants the duty on oats, corn and mill stuffs abolished for the present season at least owing to the light crop of feed grains in Manitoba last season compelling farmers to import.

THE Sault Ste Marie and Atlantic railway company asks a charter to construct a line of railway from Sault Ste Marie to Hamilton inlet on the Labrador coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDMONTON BOARD OF TRADE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Edmonton Board of Trade will be held in the office of Robt. Strachan, Esq., on Thursday the 6th February, at 7.30 p. m. sharp, when the annual election of officers will take place as well as other business of importance.

C. F. STRANG,
Secretary.

Edmonton, 30th January, 1890.

TEACHER WANTED.

Holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate, for Sturgeon Protestant School. Duties to begin 1st April next. Applicants to state salary and experience.

Address J. A. CARSON,
Secretary Treasurer.

Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

TENDERS.

Scaled tenders, addressed to the Board of Trustees, will be received up to eight (8) o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, February 15th, for the work of assessing the Belmont School District during current year. By order,

JAMES B. STEELE,
Secretary.

ESTRAY.

Came on the premises of the subscriber, river settlement East, Edmonton about Jan. 10th, a black bull, 2 years old branded with circle on left hip, very short horns; and two red calves one heifer with white head and steer with small white spots, no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away.

J. BORWICK.

JOHN SHARPLES,

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR,
FEED,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS.

FURS BOUGHT.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Board of Trustees (at the request of a number of the largest ratepayers) have decided to open a Free Night School during the winter months in the Public School House, commencing on Monday evening the 13th instant, for the benefit of those wishing to improve themselves. School open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. Principal Martin in attendance.

By order of the Board

C. F. STRANG,
Secretary Treasurer

Edmonton, 17th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

In the goods of Pierre Lemay dit Delorme deceased, in his lifetime of St. Albert, district of Alberta, Northwest Territories.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of said late Pierre Lemay dit Delorme, who died on the 18th day of January, 1888, at Lake St. Ann, said district, are to deliver to, or send by post prepaid to be received by Adolphe Perraux, of St. Albert aforesaid, farmer, at St. Albert, the administrator of said estate, a written statement with full particulars of such claims and the nature of securities if any, on the 21st day of February, 1890.

Notice is further given that after the 21st day of February, 1890, the said administrator will distribute the assets of said estate only to persons entitled thereto and who will have delivered or sent their claims as hereby requested, the said administrator not to be liable to any creditors whose statements of claim shall not have been delivered or received as herein stated.

Dated at St. Albert this 25th day of January, 1890.

ADOLPHE PERRAUX,
Administrator.

AS CUTTING PRICES AND DISCOUNTS SEEM TO BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

AND OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT A DISCOUNT OF

THIRTY-THREE AND A THIRD PER CENT FOR CASH.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

STOCK FULL IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

A. MACDONALD & COMPANY.

CHEAP GOODS. BARGAINS.

For Boots and Shoes of all kinds.
For Overalls all sizes,
For Heavy Gun Boots,
For German and Duffle Sox,
For Moccasins,
For Mitts and gloves,
For Fur Caps,
For Shirts and Drawers,
For Men's Heavy Overcoats,
For Men's Fine Dress Overcoats,
For Boys' Overcoats,
For Men's Suits,
For Boys' Suits,
For Men's Pants,
For Overalls and Jumpers,
For Blankets and Comforters,
For Blankets and Tweeds,
For Winces and Dress Goods,
For Shawls, Hoods, etc.,
For Groceries of all kinds,
For Good Goods and Good Values.
For Goods that were never sold so cheap before.

GO TO

JOHN A. McDUGALL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or Bow River, at or near Calgary, to a point at or near Edmonton, with power to extend southerly to the International boundary and northerly to Peace River, to bridge navigable rivers, construct and operate telegraph lines, which it may acquire and with such other powers as may be necessary for the purposes of the under taking.

KINGSMILL, CATTANACH & SYMONS,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated at Toronto this 14th day of Novem-
ber, A. D. 1889.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON,

Respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Edmonton and surrounding districts to their immense stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc., in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS.

Merinoes, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Nun's Veiling, Stripes, Plain and Brocade Velvets, Prints, Galateas, Pandoras, French and English Serges.

GALA PLAIDS, 36 ounce wide. Clan Donald, Victoria, Murray, Stewart, Campbell, McFarlane, McKennie, etc.

SHAWLS.

Waterproof Circulars, Millinery, Ribbons, Hosiery, Laces, Collarettes, Collars, Corsets, Underclothing and Children's Carrying Cloaks.

CARPETS.

Five frame Brussels, Tapestry, Wilton, Axminster, etc.

CRUTCHES.

Plain and reversible, suitable for door and wind w curtains.

BLANKETS.

H. B. Company Blankets all sizes and colors, plain, fancy and striped Kuc's, Fannels, Winceys, Tucks, Table Linens, Napkins and Calicoes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, China Tea Sets, Bed Room Sets, Turcots, Vegetable Dishes, Glasses, Jugs, Mugs, Dinner Plates, Flower Pots, Soup Plates, etc.

GUNS.

English sporting Guns, 12 and 10 bore, by Hallis & Sons, London, Winchester Office, Gunpowder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges, Rubber Coats and Wading Pants.

SUITS.

Men's and Boys' in all-wool Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot, Saxony, Worsted, Ban neburgh, etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A large assortment. Orders taken for Burt & Marten's celebrated boots.

HABERDASHING AND TRIMMINGS.

Ties, Gloves, Scarfs and Braces.

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

We have not space to detail the various lots we are offering just now in this department, but we can advise all house-holders to give us an early visit. Canned goods in endless variety. Evaporated peaches, apricots, cherries and apples. Hams, breakfast star Bacon, C.S. Bacon Flour, Oatmeal, Java Coffee, Mocha Coffee, English breakfast Tea, Congou Tea

Black, Caddies, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes and Cigarette papers.

Special orders taken for any goods not in stock.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

EDMONTON.

DALY'S COUGH BALSAM.

P. DALY & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

EDMONTON.

DALY'S CONDITION POWDER.

H. W. MCKENNEY,

Importations for Winter of '89-'90.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Ready-Made

Suits, Gloves, Mitts, Fur Caps,

Moccasins, Felt Boots,

Underwear, Etc.

Crockery, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Turpen-

tine, Glass, Putty, Nails.

Choice Family Groceries, Hams, Bacon,

Lard.

And Full Lines of Staple and Fancy Dry

Goods, Boots and Shoes.

And many other articles too numerous to

mention.

— TERMS —

H. W. MCKENNEY.

St. Albert Bridge, September 25th, 1889.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK LIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 1, 1890.

EAST AND WEST.

The Dundas Banner of January 4th says editorially:

"It would be interesting to know at whose expense lecturers from the Northwest are extolling in Ontario the advantages of the Territories. Ontario takes a fatherly interest in not only the Territories but Manitoba, and is always ready to lend them a helping hand. But the question is pertinent, has not Ontario done enough for the Northwest without being asked to send more settlers to till the virgin prairie? Is it cost the people of the older provinces several millions of dollars to buy the Northwest from the Hudson Bay Co., millions more to lay a transcontinental railway to bring that great country into closer communication with the rest of Canada, other millions to carry immigrants across the Atlantic to settle there, and of the millions of Ontario money that have been sunk in land in Manitoba and the Territories, as well as the men of whom Ontario has been depleted in order that the wilderness might be cultivated, perhaps the less said the better. The truth is that Manitoba and the Northwest have been built up on men and money taken from the older provinces, Ontario most of all. How long is this to continue? Nor is this the worst of it. The purpose of all this draining of Ontario is to raise wheat to compete with that of our own farmers, the very men who are called upon to settle the biggest part of the bill. It is no wonder that Ontario farmers are complaining, when they have been so heavily drained to build wheat growing competitors to themselves. How much longer are they to be drawn upon for men and money for this purpose?"

Of course "Manitoba and the Northwest have been built up on the men and money taken from the older provinces, Ontario most of all." So have to a considerable extent Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota and Washington not to say Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, California, and other western States to all of which Ontario and the other eastern provinces have sent their quota of men and money. It is to be taken for granted that the people of these provinces do not risk the losses incident to a change of abode merely because the advantages of the territories, or any other region, are extolled. If they make a change it is because they are crowded out by increased population and consequently decreased opportunities at home. It is to be hoped that the "drain" to Manitoba and the Northwest, rather than to the States, will continue just as long as the people of the eastern provinces grow each other out, so that those who are crowded out may be benefitted by having a wider and more productive field in which they may expend their energies, so that they may assist the eastern taxpayer in supporting the national burdens, so that their trade may enrich eastern manufacturing and wholesale centres, and so that the increased prosperity of these centres may be reflected throughout the whole of eastern Canada, as it cannot fail to be.

The "worst of it" that "the purpose of all this draining of Ontario is to raise wheat to compete with our own farmers" is the worst, because the most insane, argument of all. Of course if both Ontario and the Northwest raise wheat the product of the one competes with that of the other, just as the product of that country of Western wheat competes with that of Waterloo. At the same time every bushel raised in the Northwest as in Ontario, or in Waterloo as in Wentworth, is an addition to the wealth and business of the country, and the fact of its being so is held to be more than compensation for the loss by competition. If there is loss, which in this case is not admitted and cannot be proven. But supposing this competition of the Northwest to be a loss, does not the Ontario settler in Michigan, Minnesota or Dakota compete with the Ontario farmer as much as if he were settled in the Northwest? Or supposing it again, does the Banner fancy that it succeeds in preventing Ontario farmers from removing to the

Northwest the geographical fact of the existence of that region will be less a fact; and that if it is settled by other men and developed by other means than of eastern Canada that it will be any less a competitor, or less dangerous as such. It is surely better for the Ontario farmer that the inevitable competition of the Northwest should be by his fellow taxpayers, by the consumers of the articles manufactured in his neighboring towns, by the customers of the wholesale dealers of the adjoining cities, rather than by men from whose property he would could receive no benefit. And if it is better for him that this country should be developed under his rather than under foreign control it is worth his while to take the means necessary to secure that development, and the more rapid the development the sooner the burden is lightened.

That the development of the Northwest has not been more rapid, that the burden which it is to the eastern taxpayer is not now lighter, is due to that feeling of utter selfishness, that over sharpness, that tendency to see the penny rather than the pound, that is so vividly expressed in the Banner's article. That sort selfish selfishness has led the men of local interests and petty influence throughout Ontario and the east to seek to prevent their friends and neighbors whom circumstances compelled to look for a wider field, from going to the Northwest, with the result that, as objections to the Northwest did not mitigate existing conditions in Ontario, the development was not prevented from removing, but was directed to the western states instead of to the Canadian Northwest. There is no reason why the hundred thousand citizens of Canada who have settled in Dakota and Minnesota during the past ten years should not have settled in the Northwest except the petty selfish selfishness of the voting population of those provinces, whose industrial and commercial progress depends entirely upon the development of the Northwest. They have themselves to thank if these hundred thousand people are to-day swelling the revenues and commerce of the United States instead of those of Canada, if they are consuming the manufactures of New England instead of Ontario, if their trade is benefitting St. Paul and Chicago and New York instead of Winnipeg and Toronto and Montreal.

The question of who pays the expense of lecturers on the Northwest need not concern the Banner as long as it is not called upon to contribute; but it may not be out of place to remark that it would well pay the Banner and those who think with it to contribute liberally to the expenses of anyone who would shake them into a little broader view on national questions, so that they might understand clearly that they are living in and helping to govern a country and not merely a province or a county or a township, that as there was money for their fathers in the development of Ontario so there is money for them in the development of the Northwest.

The Lethbridge News wants the commissions of police officers as justices of the peace taken away. At the same time it uses a difficulty in securing a strict and impartial administration of justice in all cases by civilian J. P.'s and advocates the appointment of stipendiary magistrates at important points where judges do not now reside. This is the true solution of the difficulty.

The Montreal Gazette is doing the Northwest and Canada at large a service by protesting against the Mormon incursion in Southern Alberta. It is reported that the mounted police have proof of polygamous practices in the Mormon colony, but that there is no law under which the offenders can be proceeded against.

The Canada Gazette of January 15th contains notice of the disallowance of a bill for the enforcement of the ordinances and the distribution of the local funds in the treasury. No reason is given for the disallowance.

The North Canadian Atlantic railway and steamship company asks a charter to construct a railway from Quebec city to the Labrador coast.

The plans of the Regina & Long lake railway bridge to be built at Saskatoon have been dropped with the railway commission at Ottawa.

An excellent quality of lignite coal is being mined fourteen miles south of Deloraine, Manitoba.

THAT DISALLOWANCE.

Ottawa despatches to a number of the leading papers announcing the disallowance of the Northwest ordinance providing for the expenditure of moneys under the control of the assembly give a long list of reasons for the disallowance, attempting to create the impression that these reasons are official. No reasons have been officially given, so that when the Ottawa correspondent gives this list of reasons, it should be remembered that they are given on his responsibility and not on that of the government, and therefore that the statement may or may not be correct. Without counting or arguing the objections said to be taken to the ordinance, as the questions involved are of a most intricate character, it may be well to point out that they are of a nature to create the impression in the public mind that the assembly in passing the ordinance in question ran counter to the plain reading of the statute under which it was organized. That in fact it was passed either in ignorance or with a desire to make rather than save trouble. If it were true that the ordinance was so very far and clearly out of the power of the assembly, its disallowance was not necessary. It was of non effect in any case. There was no need of paying it the attention of disallowing it. The very fact that it was formally disallowed proves that the alleged reasons given for its disallowance were not the true ones. The talented correspondent has proved too much. If the ordinance was of the nature indicated there follows a serious reflection upon the three judges, who sit in the assembly for the purpose of advising regarding legislation, and who made no objection to it; whose silence could be excused regarding the principles of an ordinance, but could not be regarding its legal aspect. And if there is a reflection upon the judges, how much greater the reflection upon the lieutenant governor, who by formally assenting to this ordinance, now said to be ridiculously beyond the power of the assembly, made it actually law, as far as his action could do so. Surely the lieutenant governor is not of such poor legal ability or so lacking in judgment as to give his assent to an ordinance that was so clearly, what the legal lights love to call, *ultra vires*. As for the members of the assembly, they had a duty to perform to their constituents. They had, as in duty bound, demanded that the funds should be expended according to their directions. The lieutenant governor, contrary to all constitutional usage and the clear reading and meaning of the statute, and contrary to the precedent established by himself at the preceding session of the assembly, had refused to accept their advice. To protect the public interest they felt bound to provide for the expenditure of that part of the public funds regarding which their right of full control was never, and is not yet, questioned, according to their wishes. To this end the disallowed ordinance was passed, and was thankfully accepted by the legal experts and the lieutenant governor, with his eight partisans in the assembly as well as a temporary solution of the difficulty. The effect of its disallowance is either to tie up the \$24,000 of territorial funds until another session of the assembly, or to permit its expenditure without the consent or advice of the representatives of the people whose money it is. Those who wish to make capital out of having brought the matter into this position are welcome to all they can make.

The New York weekly Times of November 13th, 1889, contains a column and a half of correspondence from Huron, South Dakota. The correspondent mentions that at Oakes on the way from Jamestown to Huron the station platform was piled with freight for Tacoma, Seattle, and other Washington points. "It did not need the explanation of the station agent to account for this movement. The talk of the passengers on the train, a depressing chapter of melancholy crop failures, made the addresses on the packages of plows, and crockery and bedding as eloquent as a speech. With a fair share of rain the valley (James river) farms about it (Oakes) would have kept an elevator constantly at work during the season, and would have enabled the farmers to face the winter with its blizzards and enforced idleness, with composure and hope. As it is they are almost hopeless, trade is at the lowest ebb and development is arrested." At Redfield one of the citizens said. "If we had water nothing would keep this town down and nothing but water will help it up." Huron has a Artesian well 600 feet deep which cost \$6,000. It supplies the town of 3,000 inhabitants. The water is clear and palatable but strong with magnesia and the streets sprinkled with it have a whitewashed look. The farmers of the surrounding country want \$100,000 expended in sinking wells. "The trouble hereabout is not that the people are starving because they have not within reach the bacon, grain or vegeta-

bles upon which it would be possible to exist, but that the farmers generally, not to say universally, are so deeply encumbered with mortgages that are subject to foreclosure, and the interest upon which cannot be met in consequence of crop failures, that it seems only a step to a condition in which starvation may be imminent. The county treasurer of Beadle county tells me chattel mortgages cover so much property and items of such apparent insignificance, as to be inclusive of nearly everything the people own. If the crops of 1889 had been up to the average of former years, they would have enabled the farmers to satisfy a part only of the demands of their creditors."

Word has been received at Lethbridge that the funds necessary for the construction of the railway from that town into Montana have been raised in England. Consequently construction will be commenced in the spring.

The Alberta lumber company asks for legalization of \$150,000 bonds issued by the company, to change its head office from Winnipeg to Minneapolis, and to reduce the number of Canadian directors from three to one.

The Quebec government proposes to offer 100 acres of land to the father and mother of at least twelve living children born in lawful wedlock. Now is the time for the Mail to send up another howl.

Toronto is rich and prosperous, but one in every thirty-two of its population is now receiving charity.

Construction is to be commenced forthwith on the line of the Nipissing and James Bay railway.

Farmers in several parts of Manitoba require relief seed grain, so the Free Press says.

Quebec derives \$1,000,000 a year from crown lands.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

ALBERTA.

F. FRASER-TIMS,

Dealer in General Supplies.

Has now received for the Fall Trade, one of the most complete and varied stocks there are in the North, specially selected—consisting of

Men's Clothing and Underwear,
Men, Women and Children's Moccasins,
Mitts and gloves, Fur Caps.

100 pairs assorted kinds of blankets.

Prints and dress goods.

Yarns and flannels.
350 sacks of flour.
Groceries and canned goods of all kinds
Dry side bacon, hams, Breakfast bacon,
spiced roll

And a general supply of
Hardware,
Lumber,
Wagons, carts and harness.

LUMBER.

FRASER & CO.

Have on hand a Large Stock of

DRY LUMBER,

Which they will sell at the following rates:

Rough Lumber, per M.	\$20.00
Stock Boards, per M.	25.00
Dimensions:	
Up to 16 feet, per M.	20.00
Each additional foot, \$1.00	
Plank, rough.	20.00
" dressed on 1 side \$30; 2 sides	35.00
Rough Battens, per M.	25.00
Fence Pickets, rough, per bundle.	3.00
" " dressed and pointed.	4.00
Shelving, 1x10, dressed on 2 sides	32.50
Inch Lumber, dressed on one side	30.00
Walrusoting, 1x3, dressed on one	
side and beaded, per M.	40.00
Lath, per b'dle . . . \$ 7.	Shingles, per M. 4.00
Panel, per M. 35.	Base, per M. 40.00
Flooring, per M. 40.	Sliding, per M. 40.00
5 casing p. lineal ft. 2c.	O. G. crown. 2 1/2c
	Quarter round 1c
Beading, per lineal foot	1c
Band Moulding, per lineal foot. . . .	2 1/2c
Sills 6x6 per lineal ft. Spruce 8c	Tamarac 10c
" 8x8 " " " 10c	" 12c
" 10x10 " " " 12c	" 14c
On bills of \$300 and upwards 10 per cent.	
off for cash within thirty days.	
Also Barley Flour, Chopped Oats, Chopped	
Barley and Shorts.	

FRASER & CO.

ESTRAY.

1 Husky train dog, came to my premises, Tuesday night, 21st instant, owner will please call and take him away, and pay expenses.
MALCOLM McLEOD.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY AT

EDMONTON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

DRESS GOODS, ETC.

Space prevents enlarging on this head, but nothing in the Northwest can surpass my line of Dress Goods and Trimmings which in addition to being the best, are the cheapest in town. Also in Silks, Satins, Velvets and Plushes the selection is large. Ladies' and Girls' Ulsters, Walking Jackets, Fur Capes and Caps, Jerseys, Mantle Cloths, etc., etc. Also in Ladies' and Girls' Underwear the stock is very complete, comprising Silk, Shetland Wool, Cashmere and Cotton Drawers and Vests, Corsets (best made) and Corset Covers, also Knitted and Quilted Skirts in great variety. In Wool Goods generally the stock is enormous and prices away down, comprising Wool Hoods, Clouds, Fascinators, Shawls etc. Also in Ladies' Fancy Goods will be found all the latest styles of Edgings, Embroideries, Laces, Frillings, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Warm Lined Kid Gloves and mitts. Berlin, Fingering, Ice and Crewel Wools, Embroidery Silks, Silk Arrasene, Java Canvas, Tinsel Thread, Macramé Cord, Banner Ornaments etc., etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

In Men's Ready Made Clothing, Fur and Cloth Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Leather Jackets, Cardigans, Overalls etc., my stock is very large and prices all that could be desired. White Dress Shirts, Woollen Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts of all kinds. Also Silk, Lambs Wool, and Cashmere Underwear etc. And a fine assortment of Boy's Suits.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

Parties Furnishing will do well to view the fine assortment of these goods now displayed consisting of Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, Table Covers, Oil Cloths, Piano Covers, Curtains (all kinds), Window Blinds, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Quilts, Fringes, Towels, Sheetings, Napkins, Toilet Requisites, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Glass and China Ware, Brackets, Handsome Mirrors, Pictures, Ornaments, Picture Framing, Etc.

Choice Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes, Wholesale and Retail.

To all desirous of inspecting and pricing the goods, a cordial welcome will be given, and I am confident that my values will satisfy the keenest buyer.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,

DIRECT IMPORTER OF ENGLISH GOODS.

STRONG BAKERS' AND XXXX FLOUR.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

AT BROWN & CURRY

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

NORRIS & CAREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES

WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK OF GROCERIES EVER BROUGHT INTO THE NORTHWEST.

NO SPECIAL CUT ON ANY ONE ARTICLE BUT REDUCED PRICES

ALL ROUND.

ALL ORDERS THROUGH TOWN PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR FURS.

NORRIS & CAREY,

ST. ALBERT ROAD.

EDMONTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

to the Edmonton Meat Market, the undersigned begs to inform the general public that the business of the Edmonton Meat Market will in future be carried on by himself and also thank them for their patronage in the past and solicit a fair share in the future. Every satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the delivery both in town and country. Highest prices paid for beef. Country produce taken in exchange.

R. McKERNAN.

T. B. HENDERSON,

TAILOR AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

Orders in both branches executed in first-class style. Charges moderate. Shop and gallery, first building north of post office.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

